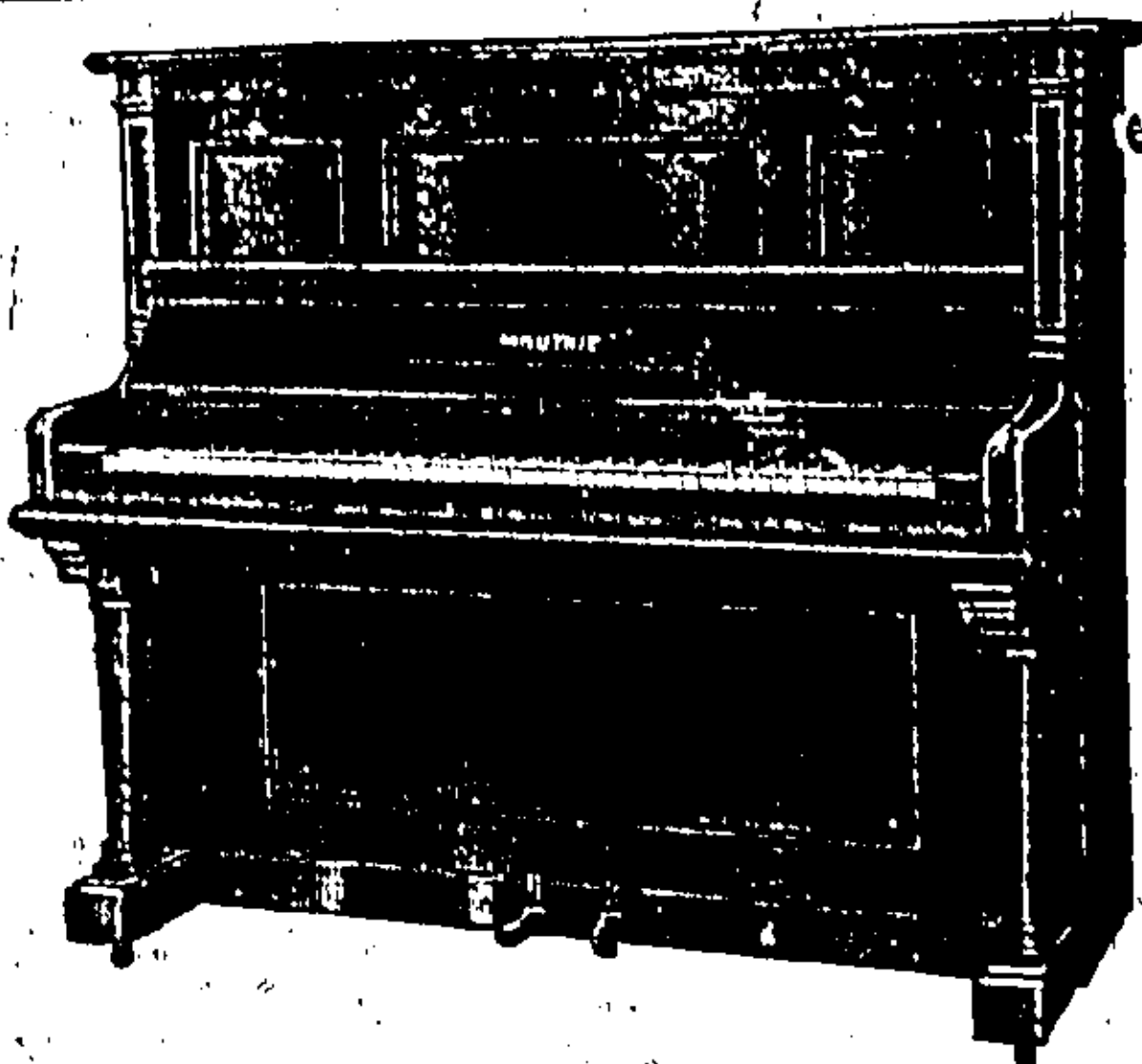


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EMPIRE DAY.

COMMEMORATION SERVICES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

FUNCTION AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

CRAIGENGOWER CLUB CELEBRATION.

Empire Day was celebrated in Hong Kong on Saturday in a much more subdued manner than last year. A general holiday was observed by the Government, but the only outward sign, apart from the slightly moderated business aspect of the city, was the rather meagre display of national flags.

The commemorative services were held for the children. The Rev. (Capt.) Bunde, Chaplain to the Military Forces, and Bishop Pozzani delivered very helpful addresses at St. John's Cathedral and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception respectively. More than one school picnic was arranged for Saturday afternoon, and, thanks to the fine weather, that provided an enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Chief Inspector of Schools, addressed some stimulating words of advice to the boys of St. Joseph's College at the function, which has been held in the College on Empire Day for some years past. A social gathering at the Craigengower Club, a golf tournament and supper at the Kowloon Club, and a cricket match on the Civil Service ground completed the local celebrations. The symphonia that had been specially arranged by the Polo Club had to be postponed until next Saturday owing to the effect of the recent rains on the turf at Happy Valley.

AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Over a thousand school children attended the special Empire Day service at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday morning. Amongst others present was H. E. the Officer Administering the Government. The Cadet Company, under Lieut. A. O. Brown, occupied seats in the chancel. The service was fully choral and appropriate hymns were sung. Mr. J. W. White presiding at the organ. The major portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley, M.C., but the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, M.C., and the Rev. B. A. Bunde, M.C., preached. At the conclusion of the service all present sang the National Anthem.

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Hong Kong, was filled on Saturday with children from the Roman Catholic Schools of the Colony, the following schools participating in the Commemorative Service:—Garrison School of Hong Kong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), Students of the Cathedral Seminary, St. Louis Industrial School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Kai Lok Chinese School (Wanchai), and To Ying School (Mosque Street).

The service commenced with a prayer by the pupils of the Italian Convent for divine guidance at the Peace Conference. The Canticum of Moses was then rendered by St. Joseph's College and the Congregation, after which Bishop Pozzani delivered the following earnest address to the children.

Dear Children:—Once more it is my privilege to address you on Empire Day. When we were gathered here last year to thank Almighty God for the protection which He had extended to the British Empire the days were indeed dark and stormy, and it almost appeared at times as if the forces of Evil were to prevail over those who were fighting to establish the reign of Right and Justice in this world. In the midst of our great anxieties we placed our trust in God, and today we are here full of joy and thankfulness for the glorious victory which has at last, we fondly hope, ended all war and secured peace among the nations for ever.

There were terrible days during the war when it sometimes almost seemed that our enemies' boast was about to be realized, that England's day had come, and that the moment of her disintegration was at hand. Almighty God has not willed it so. Out of this appalling war the British Empire emerges greater and grander than ever, full of renewed energy, the recognized champion of mankind. Let us, therefore, thank God to-day with all our hearts, and let us pray to Him that, as He in His mercy protected the British Empire through the storm and stress of this greatest of all wars, so may He guide her destinies and enlighten the moulders of her policies during the long years of peace; may she be strong in the loyalty of all her Dominions, in the unity of purpose, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice of all her far-flung people, and in the indomitable energy and valour of her sons. May Almighty God maintain her as the champion of the true liberties of mankind; may He guard her and her people from the pernicious influences of Bolshevism, for to her do the nations look as the enemy of oppression and terrorism in every form.

Let us pray to-day that we may be good and loyal citizens, always faithful in our observance of the laws that are framed for our material comfort and protection as well as for our spiritual welfare, and ever rendering a proper respect and obedience to those in authority. For thus, dear children, can you best show that you really desire to become good citizens and prove your love and loyalty to the country. While your hearts are young and your senses active, while youth is generous and attractive, while your souls have the charm and freshness of early morning, draw nearer to God and love Him as faithful servants. Thus will you grow into manhood fortified by God's holy grace, worthy members of society, and honourable citizens of the mighty Empire under whose flag it is your very great privilege to live.

The sermon was followed by the singing of the "Magnificat" by St. Joseph's College and the Congregation. St. Joseph's College choir then rendered "The Salutaris" and "Te Deum Ergo," and the Bishop pronounced the benediction. After the singing of the "Laudate," the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The annual Empire Day function at St. Joseph's College was held on Saturday morning, prizes presented by the Old Boys' Association, for the best essays on Empire Day were distributed by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools. The school compound, in which the function took place, was gallily decorated with Union Jacks, bunting, etc. Mr. Ralphs, after expressing his regret at the absence of Bro. Amant, the Director, owing to ill-health, said: "I have to thank you, sir, for once again kindly insisting on the distribution of the prizes awarded to various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best of the essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, especially in the First Class. The pupils in this class were asked to write an essay on 'The part played by the Navy in the foundation of the British Empire.' One competitor, while writing on the lines required, entitled his essay appropriately enough 'Britain's Sure Shield.' Five essays were selected from this class, and all were highly creditable. As they dealt in a very interesting way with the work of the British Navy, the papers to the Commander of the Navy, who pronounced them extraordinary good, and said that the writers deserved the greatest credit. The Commander was good enough to advise in the final selection, and named Leonard Xavier as having sent in the best essay, that of K. H. Frank, deserving honourable mention. The prize is accordingly awarded to Leonard Xavier, and I have very great pleasure in asking K. H. Frank to accept from me a special prize. I again congratulate St. Joseph's College on the patriotic spirit shown annually in the celebration of Empire Day, and also the members of St. Joseph's College Association, all old pupils of the College, who generously offer prizes for Empire Day essays. You all know that this day is specially set apart on an occasion on which every year we celebrate the growth and glory of the British Empire, and that the day selected is the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, in whose reign the greatest Empire developments took place. But on this day we should reflect not merely upon the greatness but also upon the dignity of the Empire and the responsibility which must rest upon all its citizens. The British Empire has been founded upon Justice and Freedom; that it may endure, these fundamental principles must ever be maintained, and it is the duty of all of us to take our responsibilities seriously, to do all we can for the Empire. To serve the Empire, to honour the Empire, to live and, if need be, to die for it is the duty of every good citizen. We must keep ever in mind that the Empire does not exist for the good of any individual citizen above another, but for the common good, and if all have common benefits surely all have common duties. Before the war there was a tendency to forget this, there was a growing tendency for individuals to seek only their own selfish ends, and to give little thought to the common good. The war showed that this was only on the surface, or that such individuals were in the great minority—almost a negligible one. For when the call to arms came, our Empire rose as one man. There was no longer any distinction of class, colour, race or creed; kings, princes and peasants risked their lives alike, the owners of broad acres fought side by side with the pauper; the Christian, the Jew and the Mohammedan, dwellers from every part of our world-extended Empire, hurried to the call of duty and fought as brethren against the common foe.

Many of you will soon be old enough to take an active part in the world. How are you fitting yourselves for your mission? The fact that you are attending school proves that you have commenced well by getting a good education. You do well in your studies, but that is only a part of your education. You are doing well in another part of your education—I refer to games, valuable not only because of the physical training involved but because of the training in discipline, especially in the team games where each has to "play the game" and make it his whole aim not to win honour for himself but to see that his side wins. That is how we must play the game, whether it is in sport, or war, or commerce—think of our side, which is the Empire; keep ourselves sound, both in body and mind, and so maintain the Empire in its strength that it may in its turn help the weaker nations.

And drill the raw world for march of mind. "The crowds, at length he save, and crowns he just."

To the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Corentin thanked Mr. Ralphs and called for cheers for the British Empire. The pupils then marched past, saluting the flag.

The winners of prizes were:—

- Class 1.—L. Xavier (1st), K. H. Frank (2nd).
- Class 2.—A. Gil.
- 3A.—Eric A. G. Jordan.
- 3B.—O. A. Kader.
- 4A.—M. da Silva.
- 4B.—B. Rasmussen.
- 4C.—H. Nemaze.
- Class 4 (Kowloon).—P. Lasala.
- 5A.—A. Ribeiro.
- 5B.—Luk Tung Pak Nui.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Craigengower Cricket Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday with a very enjoyable sports meeting, followed by a dance. The Club, having in the past few months established the "open door" policy, has been gaining a great deal in popularity, and the numerous additions recently made to its membership-roll make it evident that in being less conservative the Craigengower Club stands to gain a great deal of ground it has lost in the past few years. Mr. L. N. Mody, the President, Mr. B. Bass, Mr. F. G. Thompson and Dr. Low are largely responsible for the strides which the Club has been making, from a social, if not from a sporting, point of view. The influx of new members has made the extension of the sports portion necessary, and it was announced, amid much cheering, on Saturday, that Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios, the President and Vice-President, have generously promised to defray the cost of this improvement.

It is interesting to note that the membership-roll contains four names that have been on it since the Club was formed, in a very modest style, 25 years ago—those of Messrs. E. Aquino, R. E. Bellios, J. H. Ruttonjee and R. Bass. The last-named has been Secretary for nearly the whole of that period, and has been one of its hardest and most enthusiastic workers.

If the sports on Saturday lacked that finish in arrangements that some expected, they provided, none the less, a very pleasant and amusing afternoon. Friends of the Club mustered in large numbers, the fair sex being well represented. They were accommodated in a long shambum that was erected on one side of the ground. The brass band of the Sociedade Philharmonica, under the tuition of Professor Rodriguez, enlivened the proceedings. Mr. W. Ward, as a clown, kept the children thoroughly amused with his antics.

The numerous entries for the sports made the judging sometimes a confusing task. The wheelbarrow race was won with great ease by D. Rumbahn, who was piloted by W. E. Crocker. In the potato-and-bucket race, Gross came in first but was defeated, owing to the disappearance of one of his potatoes, in favour of Omar, much to the latter's surprise. The little girls' race went to Agnes Dillon. The visitors' three-legged race was awarded to Rex and Brown, but it was an unsatisfactory event; it would have been far better if the visitors had been given either an individual run or a nomination race. The ladies' two nomination races proved the undoing of many, who spoilt their chances through impatience. Miss Lizzie Tolan was fortunate in gaining a prize in each with the aid of A. W. Grimmett. Tilling the bucket proved the most amusing event on the programme. F. G. Thompson, who was piloted by R. Marks, showed his agility in this direction by winning easily. In the tug-of-war the bachelors proved unequal to the married men, who had the advantage of weight.

The full sports results were as follows:—Wheelbarrow Race, 50 yds.—1, D. Rumbahn and W. E. Crocker; 2, H. Pereira and S. Ismail. Potato and Bucket Race, 50 yds.—1, U. M. Omar; 2, C. A. Goldenberg. Girls' Race, 75 yds. handicap.—1, Agnes Dillon; 2, Ruby Choo. Visitors' Three-legged Race, 100 yds.—1, J. Rex and F. J. Brown. Egg and Spoon Race, 30 yds.—1, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett; 2, Mrs. Lammie and Dr. Kew. Children's Race, 75 yards.—1, E. Alves; 2, D. Rumbahn. Threading Needle and Lighting Cigarette Race.—1, Mrs. S. W. He and J. F. Gross; 2, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett. Band Race, 75 yards.—1, C. H. Osmond; 2, D. Baptista. Tilling the Bucket.—1, F. G. Thompson and R. Marks. Tug of War. Married men (W. Pitt, L. K. Lammie, B. W. Bradbury, C. Rodriguez, W. Hall, G. Aziz, H. Stainfield, S. E. Ismail, A. W. Grimmett, and B. Marks, captained by Mr. D. Tolan) defeated the Single Men (W. Allan, F. G. Thompson, A. Aurelli, L. Vincent, W. Rose, A. Goldenberg, W. E. Crocker, Dr. Kew, P. W. Bass, and M. Manik, captained by Mr. R. Bass).

The prizes were contributed by the Club, Messrs. J. H. N. Mody, J. E. Joseph, W. Allan, A. E. Hall, "A Friend," F. Ellis, J. F. Gross, L. Vincent, "Malcen," R. Bass, B. W. Bradbury. Mr. J. H. N. Mody, having given away the prizes, thanked the ladies and gentlemen who attended for having by their presence helped to make the gathering such a success. They were proud of their Club, which was now 25 years old, and he hoped that the Club would long live in the same flourishing condition which it now enjoyed. On behalf of the Club he thanked the Sociedade Philharmonica for having so kindly given their services, and so helped to brighten the proceedings. He had also to thank the clown, who had really helped the children to enjoy a pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Mody said he had one more important person to mention (Mr. Bass) and a very pleasing duty to perform. Mr. Bass had been Secretary of the Club for many years—since its much-remembered days—and had been such an ardent worker in its interests that a number of his friends in the Club had felt that they must make him a small presentation in token of their deep and genuine appreciation of the real, live interest he had displayed. It had, of course, been impossible to ask all the members of the Club to subscribe, but he was sure that every member cordially approved of the presentation in the name of the Club. The Club was deeply grateful to Mr. Bass, and he hoped the gold wrist watch and the gold cigarette case (which he handed to Mr. Bass) would serve as a reminder of the happy times they had enjoyed in the Club.

Mr. Bass, having been carried round the ground on the shoulders of his friends, returned thanks for the gifts. He said that Mr. Mody had flattered him; all he had done would have been done by anybody who had held the position of Secretary (Cries of "No, No.") He was very grateful for the gifts made to him by the members. The present flourishing state of the Club was due to the good-fellowship which existed among

its members, and he hoped that this camaraderie would always exist. When they started the Club they had between 20 and 30 members, and the number had not increased mainly because they had not sufficient accommodation. This last season, however, there had been an influx of new members, and he was glad to announce that since October 1st about 50 gentlemen had joined. Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios had very generously promised to defray the cost of an extension of their pavilion which would then be one of the best in the Colony. In conclusion, he thanked those who had provided the music, and the ladies who had graced the occasion. "Music and women," he observed, "always go together."

AT THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Kowloon Cricket Club celebrated Empire Day by holding a "Tom-Tom" Competition in the afternoon, and a supper and concert at night.

Mr. W. J. Owens won the competition, finishing up between the 17th and 18th holes, Mr. Hyde being a whole behind. Mr. Davison won the competition for the one who "died" nearest an unknown spot. A company numbering over 45 sat down to supper at 8.30 p.m. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Hyde (who presided), Messrs. R. E. Lindell and J. H. Mead. Silver cups were presented to the winners of the golf competition, while Mr. G. Blair, who is leaving for Home by the *Leeward*, received a silver cigarette case from the members as a mark of their appreciation of the services he had rendered the Club. Messrs. Jennings, Harvey, Owens, Jones, and Hyde, contributed musical items at the concert which followed. The gathering broke up at a late hour after having spent a very convivial time.

SUCCESSFUL AT HOME AT THE CLUB LUSITANO.

The Portuguese children who took part so successfully in a fancy-dress dance at the Catholic Union Club and at the Club de Recreio, recently, were invited by members of the Club Lusitano to give a repetition of their performance in the hall of that Club on Saturday.

The dance programme, which was practically the same as that of the previous occasion, was gone through in a manner that testified to the careful training the little folks had received at the hands of Mr. M. H. Baptista, assisted by Mr. C. H. Osmond.

The Club's spacious hall was gallily decorated with the flags of the Allies, and was filled to its utmost capacity by members, parents of the children, and their friends, who showed their appreciation of the manner in which the little ones acquitted themselves by warm applause after every item of the programme. Some members of the Sociedade Philharmonica, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues, contributed the music, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, thanks to the promoter, Mr. A. J. Vieira Ribeiro, and his co-workers.

The following were the children who took part in the dances: The Misses Cristina Maria Gutierrez, Bertha Dolores Yau, Celeste Carolina Osmond, Maria Luisa Gutierrez, Maria Lourdes Gutierrez, Lindamaria Maria Gutierrez, Elfrida Vieira Barrios, Regina Maria Vieira Ribeiro, Carmo Maria Yau, Olga Maria Baptista, and Julia Maria Gutierrez (standard bearer); Messrs. Henrique Alberto Barrios, Luiz Victor Antonio, Cesar Augusto Cunha, Henrique Alberto Barrios, Julio Carmo Vieira Ribeiro, Manoel Alberto Baptista, Henrique Maria Noronha Brito, Henrique Maria Barretto, Arthur Frederico Vieira Ribeiro, Vicente Ferrer da Rocha, and Eduardo Lionel Vas (dance master).

The Portuguese Consul, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, has extended an invitation to these talented children to another performance at the forthcoming Peace Celebration.

MAGISTRATE AND INTERPRETER.

HOW MANY EGGS WERE THERE?

A Chinese boy was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with stealing some eggs from a hawk.

The complainant said that the defendant and three other boys snatched eleven or twelve eggs and ran away. He chased them and arrested the defendant.

Mr. Lindell: How many eggs?—The Interpreter: Some eggs.

Mr. Lindell (with slight emphasis): Yes. How many?—The Interpreter: Three or four.

Mr. Lindell: I'm sure he said twelve.

The Interpreter: No, he said three or four.

The Magistrate was not convinced.

Serjt. Eerner (interposing): The complainant said a dozen eggs when he first came to the Police Station.

Mr. Lindell: I thought something was wrong. (To the interpreter): Ask the complainant how many eggs were taken.

On the question being put, the reply was "Twelve."

Mr. Lindell (very emphatically, to the Interpreter): There you are! If you would listen as well as I do you would make a much better interpreter.

The Interpreter: Excuse me, sir. I think I made a mistake.

The little thief was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-four hours' detention, and to ten strokes with the birch.

er. Local News will be found on

ST. FRANCIS CONVENT.
GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The St. Francis Convent, Wan-chai, a branch of the Italian Convent, celebrated its golden jubilee yesterday.

The celebrations commenced with Low Mass at St. Francis Church, followed by a Pontifical Mass, Bishop Pozzani being the celebrant. Forty-four children received the sacrament for the first time, and forty others were taken into the full fellowship of the Church by confirmation. At 8.30 a.m. High Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated, a large congregation being present. Afterwards refreshment was served to the pupils and an orchestra consisting of Portuguese and Filipino musicians and excellent music.

In the afternoon the Mother Superior and Staff were "At Home" to parents of the pupils and their friends. There was a large gathering in the hall of the Convent, which was gaily decorated with flags, bunting, etc. At the entrance to the Convent an arch, bearing the inscription, "Diamond Jubilee, 1869-1919," was erected. Among those present were Bishop Pozzani and Chev. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis. After refreshments, had been served there was a thoroughly enjoyable concert. Amongst the items were an address and a song by blind Chinese youths, while Miss Grimble, a blind young lady, rendered "Carita," being assisted by a chorus of pupils. Miss Grimble is the possessor of an extremely sweet soprano voice, and was awarded an ovation at the conclusion of her song, being also presented with several bouquets.

The programme was as follows: "Our Jubilee Day" (Mrs. Gladys Buckson), Miss Wilkinson, Pianoforte; Miss K. Eumajuh and Master B. Victor, Chinese Address; Master Apatun (Blind Orphan Boy), Action Song; (Glimmer de Bonito Inio), by Nine Scholars, Accompanied; Miss L. Souza, Pianoforte Duet, "La Fante des Dragons" (Boscovitz); Miss L. Chapman and Miss D. Murray, Chinese Address; Song, "Il Libro Santo" (Pinsuti); Miss L. Gik, Accompanist; Misses A. Cardozo, L. Souza and T. Yang, Pianoforte; "Giovanna d'Arco" (Vendi); Misses L. Souza, A. Cardozo, A. Gilmall and K. Eumajuh, Song; "Carita" (Bosini); Accompanist; Miss D. Murray and Miss L. Souza, Violin; Miss J. P. Bruza.

A HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

It was on May 7th, 1869, that the late Rev. Mother Stella, of happy memory, founded the branch of the Italian Convent at Wan-chai. She was one of the first of the little band of sisters sent from the house at Pavia in 1861 to lay the foundation of the Italian Convent in Hongkong. She had hardly been ten years in Hongkong when she saw that the then poor and inhospitable district of Wan-chai, called for educational and religious ministrations for those bereft of fortune and whom force of circumstances compelled to take up their residence amidst environments that were neither

congenial nor salutary. Their needs appealed, forcefully to Mother Stella. The needs of their children who had not the means of providing themselves with even the rudiments of education called for assistance even more loudly to the Sisters of the Poor; and Mother Stella answered that call.

A god-win was all that the scanty means at the disposal of the Sisters could afford at the time. Only two sisters could be spared for the work one, an Italian sister of the Canossian Order, and the other, a Chinese sister whose knowledge of the language was of invaluable help. The Sisters' first duty was to gather together the women and children who stood in need of being instructed in their religious duties. Besides, two hours each day were devoted to instruct the little children in the rudiments of the Portuguese and Chinese languages.

Soon after, it was felt that the needs of the district demanded a permanent building for the carrying on of the work that had been begun in such an unobtrusive manner. Another need that made itself apparent was a shelter and an asylum for the women who had strayed from the path of virtue or were in danger of so going astray.

It was then that Mother Stella accepted it as a self imposed duty to see that a distinct branch of her Convent was permanently established at Wan-chai without further delay. With the small resident staff at Hongkong it was evident that the permanency of the institution could be assured. An appeal to the Convents in Italy met with sympathetic response, and two Canossian Sisters as well as a Chinese Sister were detailed to inaugurate the benevolent work for Wan-chai. Thus it was that the first efforts in a Christian endeavour to regenerate the Magdalenae were employed as a part of the new duties assigned to the Italian Sisters in Hongkong.

This work was carried on continuously until 1911, when the growth of the school, with the large number of school children in attendance, rendered it necessary to confine the Sisters' attention more to the little children. The Rev. Mother Galli was the first Sister appointed in charge, and with God's blessings she, in her seventieth odd year, has the satisfaction of associating herself with the celebrations on this auspicious occasion.

In the year of its foundation there were admitted into the Convent six destitute females and orphans. By 1916 there had passed through the Institution no less than 1,630 of such destitute people.

In 1874 hospital accommodation in Hongkong was felt to be wholly inadequate to the Colony's needs, and considerable difficulty was experienced by the sick poor in being properly attended in their homes. Thus it came about that the idea of a hospital for female Chinese patients was conceived and eventually such an institution, under the auspices of the Italian Sisters was established.

As the Colony grew in wealth and prosperity so did the demands of the poor grow. Large accommodation for the hospital made itself felt more and more. At first a few Chinese houses answered the purpose fairly well until even the basement was requisitioned for want of suitable apartments. This makeshift arrangement served for a time to the discomfort of those who were placed in charge until 1873, when the place collapsed as a result of a deluge of rain. Shelter had to be found for the Sisters in a few rented houses in Chung Ka Wai. Here the Sisters and their wards lived for about ten months. In the meantime, a new building was in course of construction, and this, when completed, provided eight large and airy rooms in which the Sisters continued their work under new auspices.

In 1870 English and Chinese schools were started. The progress of these was remarkable. During the fifty years of their existence the schools have on record no less a number than some 6,000 children as having attended the school. In the English division seven day-scholars was the number on the roll in the first school year, and by 1919 the number that had been registered was 3,384 pupils. In the Chinese division there were 43 pupils in the first year and the total aggregate last March was 2,724.

Concurrently with the activities in the direction of instructing the children, the hospital section of the Convent emphasised its usefulness with the march of time. In 1882 a hospital was started for Chinese male patients at the request of certain Chinese residents, who subscribed for the cost of the building amongst themselves.

A hospital for European females was inaugurated in 1893, and two years after, through the benevolence of Chev. Dr. A. S. Gomes, the hospice of the Sacred Heart was opened in 1895. In 1906 a new wing was added by means of subscriptions from local residents and a generous contribution from the Turin Mission Association. Last year certain re-arrangements were carried out so as to provide for the respective needs of European, Chinese and Japanese patients.

At one time so serious was the position of the institution through financial stress that the Wan-chai hospital was in danger of being closed for want of funds for rebuilding it through the premises falling into a state of serious disrepair. It was at this time (1908) that an appeal was addressed through the kind medium of the Press by the benevolent action of the Hon. Visiting Physician to the Convent, Dr. G. Montagna Harston. The Convent is indebted to Drs. Marriott and Black for professional services gratuitously rendered in the past, and to Drs. Balcan and Koch for services at the present time. Dr. F. M. Graza Ozorio has also kindly offered his services. A few brief figures will tell more eloquently than words to what extent the work of

the alleviation of suffering has been performed during the past 50 years:—

	Patient admitted.	Aggregate No. in March, 1919.
European Females in 1874	1	804
European Males in 1876	2	178
Chinese Females in 1871	1	3,541
Chinese Males in 1877	1	1,254

Apart from the hospital, the branch of the institution looking after dependent inmates calls for remark in that the total number of aged and poor without any resources whatever that had been looked after at various times during the past fifty years has reached the large total of over 10,000. The actual numbers now housed in this building who have to be maintained entirely at the Convent's expense is no less than 160.

Such, in brief, is the simple history recorded in no language of exaggeration of St. Francis Convent during the fifty years of its existence and with God's blessings it is to be hoped that the next fifty years will provide a like record of zealous work performed in aid and on behalf of God's poor. Mother Galli and her band of sisters have devoted a lifetime in the conduct of the various branches of this Convent's activities. It remains to be hoped that the Ven. Sister In-Charge and her assistants may be spared in health and strength to continue the work so efficiently performed for the benefit of those placed under their Christian charge.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 25th.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

A large number of the workers on the Canton-Hankow Railway went on strike yesterday owing to their foremen being dismissed.

KWANGSI LEADERS' MOVEMENTS.

A message from Nanning states that General Luk Wing-ting is at present living in Lungchow. A number of Northern delegates from Peking are consulting with him.

Tam Ho-ming, the Kwangsi Tschun, any many others are proceeding to Lungchow to visit the General.

It is reported that the motor-boat *Huangchow* was pirated shortly after she had left Canton for Huangshan yesterday. A number of the passengers were carried away together with much valuable booty.

The local authorities of Fanchuan have declared martial-law being informed that a gang of bandits is approaching with the intention of looting the place.

A Shanghai message states that it is hopeless for the Shanghai conference to be resumed. The Northern peace envoys left the other day. The Southern envoys are ordered to remain in Shanghai until further notice.

THE STATUE PIER NUISANCE.
A STANDING DISGRACE TO THE COLONY.

Five Chinese were charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with gambling and causing an obstruction at Statue Pier.

The Police said the C.S.P. had received a letter from Mr. B. E. Frost complaining of this nuisance. The letter pointed out the "disgraceful state of affairs at Statue Pier, which place is the resort of several gangs of gamblers, unlicensed hawkers, and loafers generally." This state of affairs went on "from day-light to dark every day." The Police had been unable to do anything, as the leaders of

these men posted others to sound an alarm directly a constable came into sight. "I have noticed the leaders for the last two years," proceeded Mr. Frost, "and they are there still. There is not the slightest doubt that they start many a youngster on a career of crime. They do not work themselves, and make use of little boys of eight and ten." Characterising the conditions prevailing at Statue Pier as a "standing disgrace to the Colony," Mr. Frost suggested that a few plain-clothes detectives should be put on duty here, for these men would do "in a few minutes more than men in uniform can do in a year."

Mr. Lindsell desired to know what were the stakes seized when the men were arrested.

Sergeant Eerner said they amounted to 28 cents.

Mr. Lindsell: Quite a mild game (to the interpreter). Ask the defendants what they have to say for themselves.

The defendants gave all manner of denials. One said he was teaching the small boys to play chess.

Mr. Lindsell: Teaching small boys to play chess? What do you mean? You loaf about Statue Pier, waste your time, and tell me you teach small boys to play chess. Do the small boys pay you?

The reply was in the negative.

Mr. Lindsell fined the defendants \$1 each on the first charge, in the alternative, two days' imprisonment. On the second charge a fine of \$2 each was inflicted; in default, five days' imprisonment.

96-YEAR-OLD TWINS.

Twin sisters, ninety-five years of age, have just been admitted to the Northampton Union.

They had never had the services of a doctor in their lives before they entered the institution. A brother has reached the age of eighty-seven. The guardians are making special arrangements for their comfort in the hope that they will both "top the century."

POSSESSION OF ARMS.
WHY THE REVOLVER WAS LOADED.

A Chinese, arrested in Temple Street, Yaumatei, at 9 p.m., on Friday, in possession of a fully-loaded six-chambered revolver, was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday. The defendant said he bought the revolver for a friend.

The Magistrate: How did it come to be fully loaded?—Defendant (with a broad smile): I put the cartridges in to show my friend that the bullets exactly fitted the chambers.

The case was "remanded until to-day to enable the Police to enquire into the man's antecedents."

Another Chinese, who attributed to himself the virtues of an "honest and hard-working man," was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with being in possession of two revolver magazines and a quantity of ammunition. The defendant had just arrived from America.

The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$150, and ordered the forbidden articles to be confiscated.

A Chinese, just about to embark on the *Yan Ho*, being off the Lung Wing wharf, was searched, on suspicion, and found in possession of a pistol and 213 rounds of ammunition.

He was fined \$300 at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

THE LURE OF HONGKONG.

A Chinese who was charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with being in possession of house-breaking implements, proved to be a returned banisher.

The defendant, it appears, was going along Queen's Road, carrying a bag. His manner aroused the suspicions of a *balook*, who examined the bag and found in it a full set of burglarious instruments.

The defendant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN NEW HUNGARY.

The Hungarian revolutionary authorities have issued a decree giving illegitimate children equal rights with the legitimate. Two people who have lived together for one year are to be regarded as lawfully married. The only formality required is to notify the local authorities of their present address and their intention to continue the relationship.

Married people living apart are allowed to enter on new marriages in the same way. The former relationship is regarded as broken the moment the new one is started.

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THE CORONETTO-NIGHT
AT
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real advantage over

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The *New York American* says:

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The *Tribune* says:

"The magnitude of this wonderful film must be seen to be realized."

The *New York Times* says:

"Tarzan of the Apes" is a story of adventure beyond the frontiers of your imagination—it thrills."

PRICES:—5.15 p.m. \$1.00 and 60 cts. 9.15 p.m. \$2.00 and \$1.00.

El Oriente Cigar Factory Is American Concern

Governor-General of Philippines Issues Important Announcement

Walter E. Olsen & Co., Buy Largest Cigar Factory in Manila from Alien Property Custodian U. S.

The world famous El Oriente Cigar Factory of Manila, Philippine Islands has passed into American hands. The Alien Property Custodian announces its sale to Walter E. Olsen and Company.

El Oriente Cigar Factory has been established since 1883 and it is well and favorably known here. Every detail of manufacture from the cultivation and curing of the tobacco to the clean and careful handling in the most modern and sanitary factory, has been carefully studied, with the result that the products of the factory enjoy a world wide enviable reputation.

The policy of the owners will be to maintain the same high standard of quality that has made El Oriente cigars a by word for good smoke throughout the country. The warehouses of the company contain more than three million pesos worth of tobacco, carefully selected and of the highest quality. This in itself assures smokers of a mild uniform blend, that from a point of quality and aroma is unequalled.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement, in order that the smoking public of China may be put in possession of the facts concerning the Oriente Cigar Factory:

Office of the Governor-General of The Philippine Islands
Manila, Feb. 13, 1919.

To whom it may concern:
The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has received the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States of America:

"United States of America the Alien Property Custodian Office of the Managing Director in the Philippines, Manila.

The Tabacqueria Filipina, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents for China, including Hongkong, for the above brands.

Hongkong Office, 15, Wyndham Street.

February 12, 1919.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Walter E. Olsen Company, I beg to advise you that the El Oriente Cigar Factory and business as a going concern was sold by me, as representative of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, at public sale, to the Walter E. Olsen Company, the highest bidder therefor. The sale has been confirmed by the Washington office of the Custodian and the Olsen Company has paid the purchase price, and is now in possession of, and operating, the factory and business. The Olsen Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and all of its stockholders are American citizens. The company interests should, therefore, be considered as eliminated and the business entitled to the same consideration as other American business.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MOFFAT,
Managing Director for the Philippine Islands.

The Governor-General,
Manila, P. I.

I hereby certify to the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian, on the original of the above-quoted letter which is on file in this office. I further certify that the records of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Philippine Government show that Walter E. Olsen and Company is a Philippine corporation duly organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and that all of its stockholders are citizens of the United States of America.

By authority of the Governor-General,
(Sgd.) J. L. HEWITT,
Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI. v. UNITED SERVICES.

An interesting match was played on the Civil Service ground, on Saturday, between a strong team captained by Mr. R. A. Ponsonby-Fane and an eleven drawn from the Army and Navy. Although the Services lacked G. E. Kennett, Major Taylor, Serg. Arbore and Q.M.S. Talford, they were able to beat the civilians, many of whom experienced had luck. The wicket was soft and inclined to be tricky.

The teams were twelve a side. The civilians started disastrously, losing the first three wickets for 5 runs and the first seven for 16 runs. Then a fine stand by Rumjahn and Ponsonby-Fane, the former hitting out with easy confidence and the latter playing barn-door cricket, raised the score to 71 runs. The last three wickets fell cheaply.

The Services started more too well, but a good partnership between Coles and Wahl improved matters, and, later, a sound innings by Conner helped his side to overhaul the score of the civilians. Wahl played very fine cricket, though his innings was marred by a ching which he gave to Mitchell.

In their second essay, the civilians suffered from bad luck. Wood attempted to hit out and was rumped, and Redmond was completely bowled by Baines, before he could get started. Then Stephens was unfortunate in being given run out a very doubtful decision indeed. Mitchell, who was playing cricket after a considerable interval, showed that he was out of practice. He was never very comfortable while scoring his 14 runs. Redmond hit out pluckily. Allan, of the Manchesters, was very effective with the ball in this innings, though the best average of the match went to Baines, who took 6 wickets for 16 runs in 16 overs in the first innings.

With only 41 runs needed to win, the Services found the going easy. Wahl and Robinson, the first pair, batting freely, made sure of the match for their side. When stumps were drawn the score stood at 77 for 3 wickets. The United Services, therefore, won by 7 wickets and 33 runs. Scores—

MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI.				
1st Innings.				
A. E. Wood, c and b Conner	4			
B. W. Bradbury, b Baines	0			
C. J. Stapleton, b Baines	8			
E. R. Mitchell, b Conner	3			
Ng Sze Kwong, c Wahl, b Conner	4			
F. A. Redmond, b Baines	0			
G. E. Marley, c Wahl, b Baines	0			
A. H. Rumjahn, c Mann, b Conner	47			
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, c Bundle, b Baines	4			
P. T. Lambie, not out	4			
F. J. Ling, b Baines	1			
U. Omar, st. Turley, b Conner	1			
Extras	5			
Total	80			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Baines	10	5	16	6
Conner	12	5	23	5
Allan	8	1	13	0
Horrocks	4	1	8	0
Cavanaugh	4	2	2	0
Coles	3	0	5	0

UNITED SERVICES.				
1st Innings.				
Corpl. Mann, b Omar	3			
Corpl. Horrocks, c Fane, b Omar	2			
Lieut. Col. Coles, b Ling	13			
Capt. Wahl, b Ling	46			
Lieut. Cavanaugh, b Ling	2			
Pay-Lieut. Robinson, c Ling, b Marley	1			
Pte. Conner, b Ling	14			
Gen. Baines, c Ling, b Marley	1			
Sergt. Strange, b Marley	1			
Capt. Bundle, not out	12			
C.S.M. Turley, st. Fane, b Marley	3			
R.Q.M.S. Allan, run out	0			
Extras	11			
Total	114			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Omar	7	0	26	2
Lambie	7	0	33	0
Ling	9.3	3	18	4
Marley	9	0	26	4

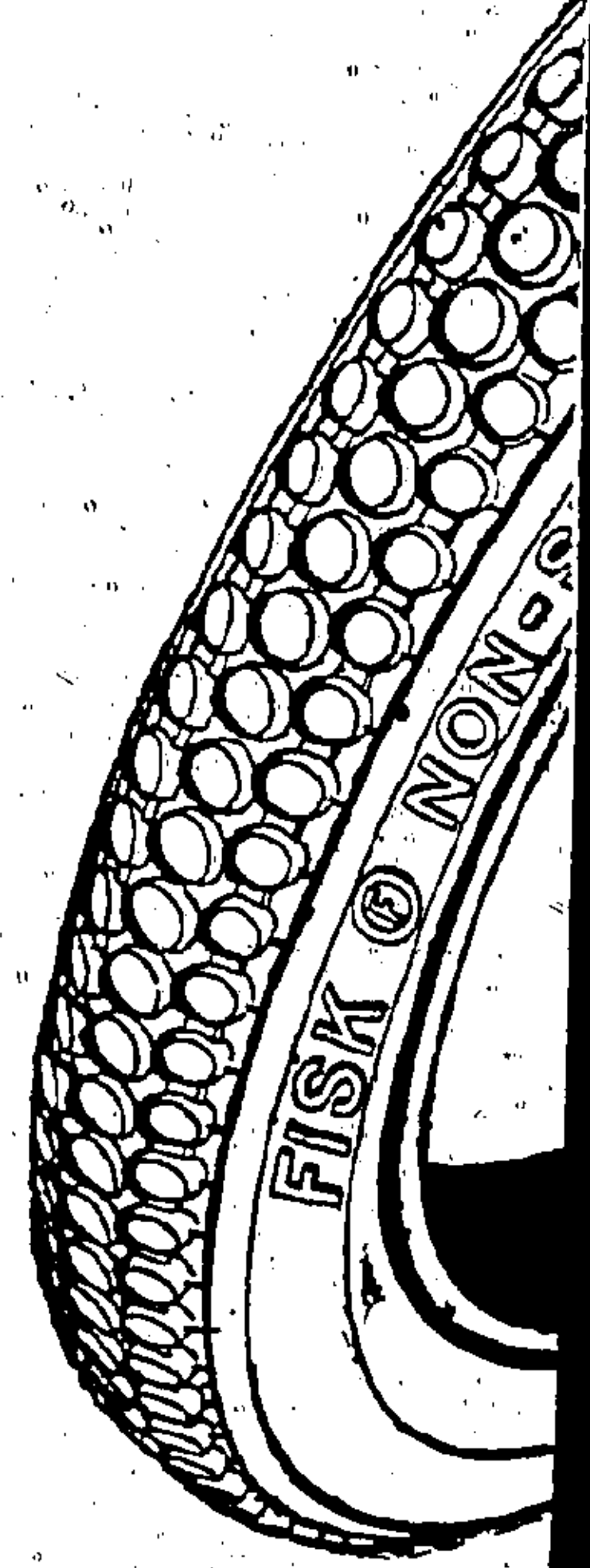
MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI.				
2nd Innings.				
A. E. Wood, st. Wahl, b Conner	1			
B. W. Bradbury, b Baines	0			
C. J. Stapleton, run out	13			
E. R. Mitchell, b Cavanaugh	14			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Conner	1			
F. A. Redmond, b Allan	20			
G. E. Marley, c Allan, b Cavanaugh	2			
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	4			
P. T. Lambie, b Allan	1			
F. Ling, b Allan	0			
U. Omar, c Strange, b Allan	12			
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, l.b.w., b Baines	0			
Extras	2			
Total	78			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Baines	10	3	15	2
Conner	9	4	24	2
Cavanaugh	6	1	24	2
Allan	6	2	12	4

UNITED SERVICES.				
2nd Innings.				
Capt. Wahl, not out	30			
Pay-Lieut. Robinson, b Lambie	28			
Pte. Conner, c Omar, b Lambie	24			
Capt. Bundle, b Lambie	2			
Lieut. Col. Coles, not out	7			
Extras	2			
Total (for three wickets)	77			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Ling	3	0	12	0
Marley	2	0	12	0
Ng Sze Kwong	3	0	15	0
Omar	3	0	18	0
Lambie	2	0	12	3
Redmond	1	0	6	0

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

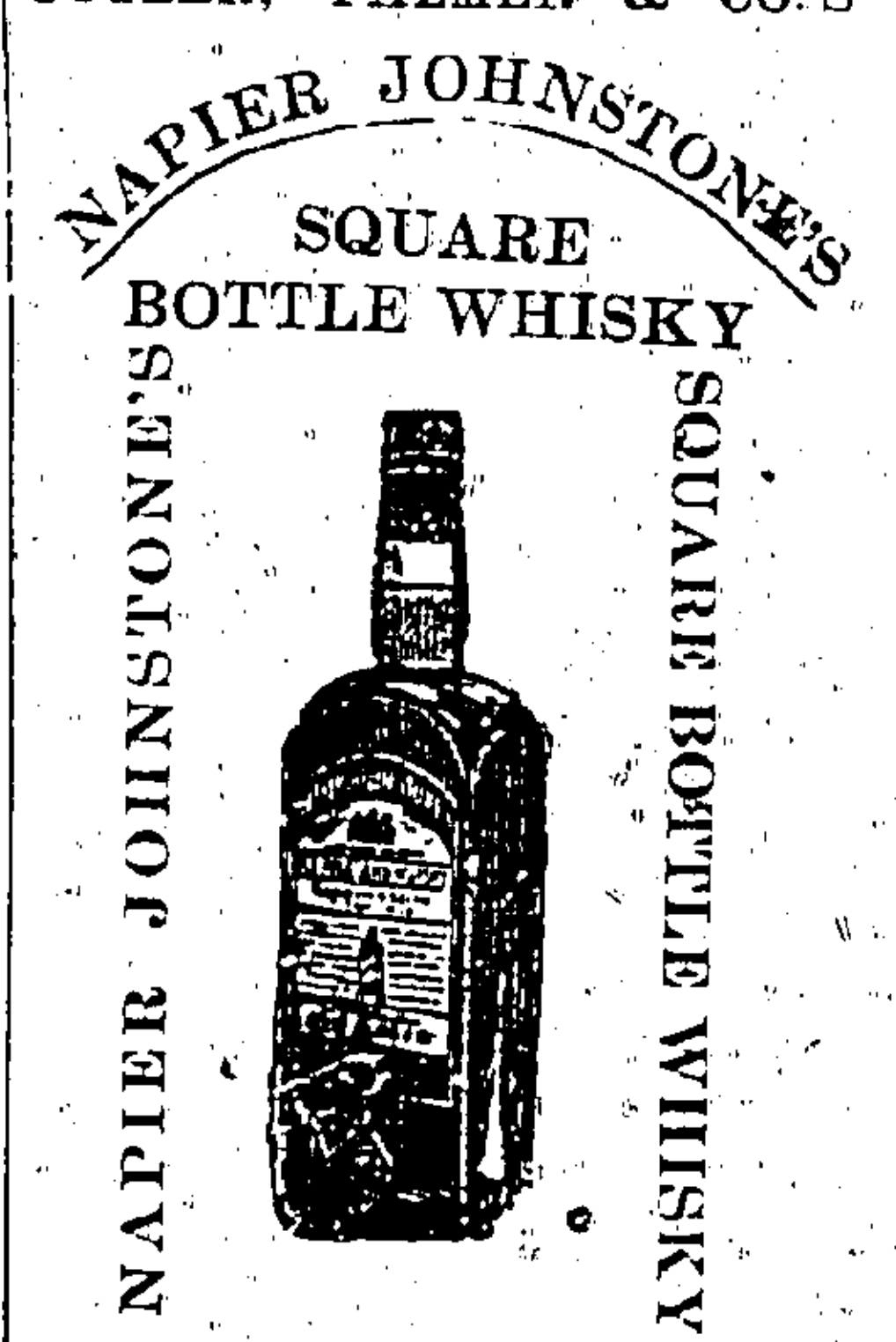
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CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE RESERVISTS' APPEAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—I hope it will not be imagined that the letters concerning the Guimaraes case which have appeared in the newspapers during the past few days represent the general opinion of members of the Police Reserve. The undiluted unit which has been served up has given me a feeling of nausea. This picture of a poor, loyal, long-suffering individual being hauled ignominiously before a board of Prussian bullies is an ugly distortion of the facts drawn by a few mean, petty-minded snivellers. They do not realise the discredit which they bring upon a body of men who are glad that they have been able to do a little useful work during the past four years, and, I suppose, if they did realise it they would not care to be of that type.

This "voluntary" iteration about their being volunteers and not slaves is probably a lie. If being driven to do something against their will represents a state of slavery they are slaves right enough. No one imagines they are carrying out their duties willingly now, and, were the facts sifted, I doubt if it would be found that any of them were ever enthusiastic "volunteers." I have done patrol work. I have done watch supervising work, and I have grumbled at both. I have criticised my sergeant, I have ventured the opinion to more than one brother constable, whilst guarding the wharves, that an Inspector's job appeared to be a particularly "soft thing," and I may have gone so far as to suggest that the Superintendent's main duty "was to avoid tripping over his sword on spectacular occasions." I don't mind a man grumbling. I would stand up for my rights and fight like the devil against any abuse of authority, but, honestly, I don't think I would slack work, knowing that I should throw extra duties on to my colleagues by so doing, and then, when properly brought to book, try to escape punishment by talking a lot of balderdash about "the rights of free men" and the terrible injustice done by "jacks in office" to those who had made all kinds of sacrifices in order to do their very little bit to keep the flag flying.

I know nothing about the record of P. C. Guimaraes. If he had a good record, I certainly think that a fine of \$3 and two extra patrols, or, in the alternative, 3 days C.B. and two extra patrols excessive punishment for a first offence. It has not been my experience, or the experience of any constable I know, that the Disciplinary Board is inclined to pass severe sentences without cause. Nothing more was heard of the matter, apparently, until some two months later. Then Guimaraes paid the \$3 and was told that extra patrols were necessary in order to complete the sentence. He refused to do them, and hence the trouble. I don't think legal technicalities should be considered at all in a case of this kind. It seems obvious to me that Guimaraes paid the fine when it was pointed out to him, or when he appreciated the fact that, owing to a loosely-worded sentence, there was an excellent chance of his escaping the extra duties awarded. If he thought from the first that he could escape by the simple expedient of paying the money, why did he not pay at once and have done with it? The written notification was "Fined \$3 or 2 days C.B. and two extra patrols." After reflection, he saw that the Philistines had been delivered bound into his hands. He paid the money and insisted that all the remaining part of the punishment was an alternative. The sentence should have read: "Fined \$3 (or 2 days C.B. as an alternative) and two extra patrols."

I object to a man being hauled as a hero because he has wriggled out of a sentence upon a mere technicality such as this when the principle underlying the organisation to which he belongs is supposed to be that he can be tried by the members to do what they can for the good of the Colony. If P. C. Guimaraes honestly considered he had been unjustly treated why did he not appeal against the sentence? In the circumstances, it is lamentable to my mind, that other members of the Force, including officers, should have guaranteed the legal expenses in order to enable him to try the members of the Disciplinary Board. If there had been any principle involved, it would have been a different matter, but obviously there was not. Supporting the members of the Disciplinary Board do not understand English. What then? If the P. C. had been the loyalist we are asked to believe, he might have pointed out to them how this sentence could have been construed. In any case, his colleagues need not have supported him in the attitude he adopted.

I have no sympathy with Mr. Hough's stupidity and his repetition of "Sir, sir, sir." It is clear that he has no qualification to sit upon the Board and should be removed, but this does not lessen the humiliation that many Police Reservists must feel at the course the case took. Those worthies who guaranteed the money have the satisfaction of knowing that they have won, and also the supreme satisfaction of knowing that to the general public they have made it appear that the Police Reserve are anxious to adopt any little subterfuge to get out of doing Police work at a time when it is known that every effort is being made to lighten their duties as much as possible, when duties, as at present arranged, only come once in fifty days and when it is only a matter of a month or two before the Force will be demobilised. That is a delightful ending to four and a half years of useful work.—Yours, etc.,

A POLICE RESERVIST.
Hongkong, May 25th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—It is very gratifying to me, and I am sure to the whole force of the Police Reservists likewise with the exception perhaps of a few who hold positions of seniority, to note that amongst a force of about 800 men there is at least one bold heart in the person of Mr. W. Guimaraes, whom I heartily call the hero of the Police Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in appealing against the injustice meted out to him, by the senior members of that force.

It is surprising that the Government of Hongkong permits men who serve the Colony gratuitously, to be tried and sentenced by men who, donned in uniform and holding positions of seniority, do not in other phases of life hold higher social or commercial positions, as evidenced by the deplorable lack of legal knowledge in the Board by which Mr. Guimaraes was tried. Perhaps, had Mr. Jenkins been present on that Board the case would have been settled in a manner different from what it turned out to be, as I think he would there and then have given some tips to a member of that Board whose qualifications would, perhaps, better suit auctioneering than judiciary.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Reserve consists of Portuguese. These denizens of Hongkong, at the outbreak of the war, voluntarily offered their services to defend the Colony against possible riots or attacks, without expectation of any reward or remuneration, as they enjoy the hospitality of this British Colony and believe that where the British flag waves there are no slaves and all enjoy equal privileges, irrespective of nationality and creed. They wholeheartedly supported the movement inaugurated by Sir Francis Henry May, our late Governor, which led to the eventual creation of this large force.

Now, since they have joined this force so cheerfully, why, then, not let them off in the same manner? Why drain off the cup of their patience to its utmost dregs? We had a previous case to this of a Police Reservist's appeal in which he lost, and it apparently made timid hearts of the force muzzle their mouths owing to the wrong impression that it is vain to appeal, but the Force is now fortunate to have a hero in the person of Mr. Guimaraes, who has proven that our Court of Justice upholds the tradition of British justice.

The Reservists at the commencement of War were, I think, impressed that their services were required for the defence of the Colony against riots or possible invasion; but, indeed, they never expected such hard times as at present. First came the duties of patrolling streets, they grumbled but bore on; next came the ordinances, still the yoke was borne; four years passed, and now they have sentences of confinement in barracks, vexatious cell duties in which they have to join in company with sardonic looking Indian constables and Chinese *lu-kong* to look after the safe detention of prisoners, extra patrol duties, and "all sorts of punishment meted out by a Board of gentlemen, the majority of whom have but slight, if any, legal knowledge."

That Inspector A. E. S. Alves, a senior member of the Reserve, prevaricated, is a matter which calls much attention to the public. But this is what P. C. Guimaraes (R.) said, but, perhaps, the Inspector has also the same defect with his ear as the Assistant Superintendent, H. K. P. R.

It is time, now that the War is over, to dishband these well-tried men of this force as the staff of the regular Police is much augmented by an enlistment of a large number of men. Can it be that, as the former senior member of the force has been decorated with a C.B.E., the other senior members are following in his track to have such similar letters added after their names? If not, why not dishband the force? Our Government has an overflowing treasury, so why not enlist the services of military men to do the work? I am sure this suggestion would meet with their approval, as by taking up the work they would have some more money coming in as well as have a feeling that the whole Force—except, I think, a few and an insignificant number anyway—would feel very much obliged to them.

But anyway, if the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure, I am sure that, if the military men accept, the members of the Police Reserve would not mind paying and let the Treasury continue to overflow.—Yours, etc.,

JOJO GUTZ.
Hongkong, May 24th.

JAPANESE ROYCOTT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—As your readers must be under the impression that the paragraph in your last Saturday's issue emanated from me I would esteem it a favour if you would kindly give me space to correct this.

I was only a few hours in Shanghai and knew nothing about a boycott being "on" except that I saw some placards outside some of the Chinese shops reading: "No Japanese banknotes received here."

Your reporter had no authority whatever to quote my name.—Yours very truly,

G. GRIMBLE.
Hongkong, May 25th.

The Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean has declared the following blockades raised, from February 21st, 1919:—Blockade of Cavalla; blockade of the Mediterranean Coast of Bulgaria; blockade of the Dardanelles coast and Turkey; and blockade of the Coasts of Caramania and Syria.

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

RICE. Owing to an active demand from America and Cuba, coupled with paucity of supplies, our market has advanced very considerably since our last report. Even at the present high rates, many of the dealers are not inclined to enter into fresh commitments, owing, no doubt, to the impression in native circles that supplies are likely to be meagre until the advent of the New Season.

American buyers have advanced their limits, but they are still a good deal below the prices at which business could be done with this market.

The present quotations are as follows: Siam Garden, \$12.75 to \$13; Siam Straight, \$11.50; Siam Canal, \$11; Saigon Long, \$10.50; Saigon Round, \$10.50; Peking White, \$12.10 (New crop).

FRUIT. The freight rate on rice to the Pacific Coast was reduced on the 22nd inst. from 6 to 5.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

HIDES. There is next to nothing doing. The clearing rates are: Cows, 6 to 12 lbs. at 4.50 per piece; buffaloes, 15 to 20 lbs. at 8.00 per piece.

PEANUTS. There are no supplies.

SUGAR CASSIA. There is a small demand. The 2 1/2 lb. assortment can be had at about 240 per picul.

LAND. Large buying orders have come to hand from the English and French markets. The South American markets, also, have shown great activity. Many of the dealers are fully booked up to August next, and it will be difficult to find sellers of large parcels even at the present high values. We quote new tins at \$17, and old tins at \$16.25.

CASSIA OIL. There is a small stock, for which the quotations are: 75/80 per cent., \$215; 60/65 per cent., \$225.

ANISSED OIL. 15 per cent. at \$155. A quiet market.

TEA OIL.—There is a good demand at \$21.80.

GALLNUTS are quoted at \$42.50, but there is no business.

STAR ANISEED.—A small business has been done at \$22.50.

PEPPER OIL No. 1 at \$27.50, and No. 2 at \$25.50. There is a good demand for No. 1 grade.

WOOD OIL. Some business has been put through at \$22.50.

TIN is quiet, 92 per cent. at \$34.98 per cent. at \$32.96 per cent. at \$78.

EXCHANGE.

In connection with the export trade of the Colony a survey of the exchange conditions obtaining during the three weeks ended the 24th instant will not be without interest to exporters and to importers in the U.S.A. and Europe.

Exchange opened, on the first of the month slightly lower than the quotations on the last working day in April, the sterling selling rate being 3s 4 1/2d, and gold dollars 79 1/2. The tone was on the whole, a farthing and one-half per dollar lower. A recovery took place on the 2nd, the opening rates being the same as on the 1st. Between the 2nd and the 7th the range of prices was small, a rise of 1/4d, and 1/2 per dollar being recorded on the 3rd, a drop of 1/4 per dollar on the 5th in American T/T, followed on the 7th by a rise of a farthing and 62 1/2 cents in exchange on the U.S. The opening rates on the 8th were without change, but rates weakened during the day, and closed a farthing and 62 1/2 cents lower.

Rumours of an early removal of the embargo on silver in the U.S. were circulated on the 8th, and although rates opened unchanged on the 9th the market hardened considerably, the day closing with rates a farthing and 5/8ths gold higher, and, it is believed business was done at well over quotations. The publication of the decision of the British Government to release the restrictions relating to the export of silver was calculated to strengthen exchange, the market anticipating a rise in the price of the metal. T/T on London rose on the 10th to 3s 6d, and on America to 62 1/4, a gain of three farthings and Gold 1/2 cents respectively, on the silver price in London coming through at 53 1/2d, per oz. against the last quotation of 48s. 8d.

Rates were strong, particularly so on the 12th when it became known that silver had risen to 38c, a record since the late seventies; exchange on London gained a further three farthings and on America gold dollar 8 1/2 cents on the following day. The top rates were, however, short-lived, quotations going down in the same morning by 1/2d, and gold dollar 1.

One of the results of the rise in silver that was immediately felt was a keen demand for Rupees, a rise in the sterling value of which was regarded as probable. As it subsequently turned out, the Rupee correctly gauged the position, the Rupee being raised to 13 1/2d. Business was done on the 14th at 22 1/2d, but the rate dropped to 210 on the 14th.

With the exception of the above and the *den* rate, which fell 1 point on the 20th, and also the gain on the franc rate from 5.10 1/2 to 5.22 1/2 on the 20th due to the higher cross rate, quotations remained unchanged from the 13th to 20th, sterling at 3s. 6 1/4d. and gold dollars at 82 3/4.

The market, however, developed a firm undertone, and operators on most days were more inclined to sell than to buy, although the London price of silver reacted considerably, the quotations there for published locally being 55 1/2d, 53 1/2d, and 53 1/2d, on the 14th, 19th and 20th respectively.

Disregarding the rise in Guilders to 20 1/2 on the 21st, the only change on that date was the fall in the gold dollar rate to 82 1/2; the drop of 25 cents brought the quotation on America nearer the prevailing rate between London and New York. Gold Dollars were weak, buyers predominating with business reported for cash under the rate. In sterling very little was done, buyers' idea of

the current rate for August falling short by an eighth of the rate at which sellers were willing to operate.

The opening rate for T/T on London on the 22nd was unchanged, but to discount the changes in the cross-rate gold dollars were brought down by 1/4 point to 21 1/4 and *yens* by 1/2 a point; on the other hand, francs were put up by 14 1/2 cent ms to 3.37. Silver continued its downward course, the quotation which reached Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon being 52s. 7 1/2d. The market was flat for a considerable portion of the day, and weakened a good deal on receipt of the silver wire from London, which had again depreciated—this time by 1/4, to 51d. Gold dollars were much sought after under the rate, but sellers were conspicuous by their absence.

The surprise in the market on the 23rd was the sterling rate, which opened unchanged at 3s. 6 1/4d.; T/T on America was lowered to 81s. 3 1/4d. and on Batavia to 20 1/2. Francs were once more put up, the rate being 3.35. Silver was quoted at 51 1/2, a rise of a farthing on the rate of the preceding day. There was not much doing in the market, but, following Shanghai, which had risen 1/2, rates were fairly steady for near delivery.

Quotations opened unchanged on the 24th, the market was steady, but only a small business was put through in sterling at slightly over rate for near delivery. Silver was quoted at 51 1/2. Exchange has been decidedly against exporters during the period under consideration; the strength in the rates and the uncertainty of the position due to the soaring in the price of silver by about 10d., its subsequent drops of a little short of 6d., making it almost a gamble to quote *c.i.f.* prices over a long interval, which, unfortunately, has been necessary, because of the telegraphic delays. Without considering the large increase in the cost of export cargo which, as is well known, has not been so far fully met by the consuming centres, the difference in exchange alone between opening and closing rates is about 3 1/2 per cent. in gold dollars, and 2 1/2 per cent. in gold *yens*. If it may be so termed, exporters can ill afford to bear.

It is fortunate that exchange has practically not followed the erratic course of silver, otherwise the small business put through would have been impossible. Based on the last known price of silver the T/T rate on London of 3s. 6 1/4d. is 2 1/2d. under parity, but, in view of the continued prohibition in the Colony of the export of dollars, this is merely of academic interest.

HONGKONG SUGAR IN 1918.

Hongkong sugar importers and refiners had a very satisfactory season in 1918; the turnover was considerably above normal and the trade as otherwise profitable (says *Commerce Reports*). Less sugar was sent to Europe than in other years, but the demand for Java sugars and for Hongkong refined in China—especially in North China—was particularly good, and heavy imports into Hongkong were the result. Demand in China fell off towards the close of the year because of restricted credits and tightness in the Chinese money market due to the scarcity of silver, and at the same time there was an abnormal rise in the price of Java sugars. The result was that considerable stocks were left on hand in Hongkong and Chinese ports, and the outlook for 1919 is less favourable than the last year might have justified.

Mr. P. A. Cox, an old Shanghai resident, who has retired from the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has returned to the northern port to relieve Mr. Ryan, in charge of the Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Barber, who will be remembered for the good work he formerly did in China, is retiring from the head mastership of the famous Leys School at Cambridge, after twenty-one years' service. Dr. Barber believes that no headmaster should continue in office after sixty years of age. He has stayed one year beyond his limit because of the war, but leaves next term to become President of the Wesleyan Conference.

The annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association was brought to a successful conclusion on May 18th. Dr. S. A. Ransom became the winner, for the fourth time, of the Grand Aggregate, with 538 points out of a possible 725, 10 points below his record score of 1916. Mr. R. I. Ito, of the Japanese Co., won the Ladies' Prize, the Bull's Eye Prize, the Grand Aggregate of "D" Class, and was first in deliberate firing competition No. 7.

A proclamation appearing in the *Gazette* prohibiting for a further period of one year, from May 29th, the exportation from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coast-wise within the said Colony, of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, sulphur and saltpetre, until the prohibition is revoked or unless permission has been obtained under Section 4 of the military stores (Exportation) Ordinance of 1862.

Lord Dysart writes to *The Times*:—I understand that most of the medical profession are agreed that Chinese tea is less detrimental to the nervous and digestive systems than the teas from India and Ceylon. If this be true, the proposal of the Government to give preference to the latter is practically putting a very heavy subsidy on nervous and dyspeptic disorders. Is not this very curious indeed on the part of a Government that is inaugurating a Ministry of Health?

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WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. & BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

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WHITE CANVAS "KEDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair.

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THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET

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in 5 parts.

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN

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"A DOG'S LIFE."

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[489]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

WILL the Secretaries of the Clubs who have entered this league, please communicate their names and telephone numbers to the Hon. Secretary (H. J. HENNESSY), H. M. Naval Yard. [801]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchaulders, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 13 & 15, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Vaux Road CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802]

WANTED.

OLD ESTABLISHED British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply. Write—Box No. 803, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [803]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to— "H.K." Care of "Daily Press Office" [804]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on May 27th, 1919. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on May 28th, 1919. Persons tendering to state alternatively the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Local Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenderers to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 53, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company. Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [805]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2293. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 27th, 1-19, at 2.30 p.m., ONE OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST STOCKS OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS EVER PLACED ON AN AUCTION FLOOR FOR SALE. A Large Variety of 3-coloured and 6-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases, and Figures, etc., including Incense Burners of Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jadestone Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Snuff Bottles. Also Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakemonos and a long line of Sundries. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [824]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2292. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Comprising—Wardrobes, chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Desks, Crochery and Glassware, Rugs, Curios, Type-writers, Piano, by John Broadwood & Sons, and a long line of Sundries. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 p.m., not Wednesday next, as previously advertised. S. E. GRIMSTONE, Hon. Secretary. [800] Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st. Apply— DENNIS & BOWLEY. [798]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st. NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK. Apply to— W. L. PATTENDEN, Gilman & Co., Ltd., 84, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

A the PEAK, with immediate possession, No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition. Address— "A.B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [869]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to— PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [822]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to— "X.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [834]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A Four-Roomed House in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [81]

WANTED.

COMPETENT ENGINEER with Good Shop Training for Local Engineering Works. Apply stating experience and salary required to— Box No. 777, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [777]

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE GARAGE, with all appointments, and a Five seater Car used only 14 months. No reasonable offer will be refused. Owner leaving Colony. Apply— Box 778, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [778]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON, Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads. Tel. K. 3. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE. Special Arrangement for Families on Application to: I. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [109]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD., JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [780]

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, (HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN, FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY, 31st, 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator. Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [785]

LLOYD'S REGISTERED OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE. THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port. JOHN LAMBERT, LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [735]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE. WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Hon. Secretary. [739]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "KUMSANG" having arrived from above ports—Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by May 27th, at Noon will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, May 20th, 1919. [788]

FRENCH LESSONS G. MOUBISSON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [81]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE. Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS. Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superstitious, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436.

BIRTH.

BRANCH.—At Government Civil Hospital, on May 24th, to Capt. and Mrs. E. R. BRANCH, a son. [798]

MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—OUTRAM.—At the Congregational Church, Southampton, Lines, on March 29th, 2nd Lieut. J. ARNOLD DAWSON, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, Alton, Cumberland, to EDITH MAY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Outram, Frodingham, Lines.

DEATHS.

CARVALHO.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on the 24th inst., ALICIA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. de Carvalho, Amoy. Shanghai and Manila papers please copy. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.15 this evening. [800]

KAY.—At the Peak Hospital, on May 25th, NELLY HENDERSON KAY, of Edinburgh, aged 27 years. [799]

TROUB.—At Portsmouth, England, on March 17th, ANN, the beloved wife of Alfred Baldwin Troad, aged 70 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 26TH, 1919.

SOCIALISM OR INDIVIDUALISM?

SINCE the time of Plato philosophers, both professional and amateur, have amused themselves with devising schemes for the better government of the world, thus indicating a dissatisfaction with the social organization of the time. At first these imaginings had but little relation to practical affairs; that is to say, no attempt was made to put them into practice or to inculcate them as ultimate aims which should be striven for; but gradually, with the increasing complexity of civic relations, there arose reformers whose aims were towards some such reorganization as the dreamers had dreamt. More especially has this been the case since industrialization became the leading factor in political organization. No doubt if we were removed far enough from "this scheme of things" it would be possible to see clearly a direct tendency running through man's activities; to trace a clear line of subconscious thought aiming at one object, which, if never attained, was at least the road to be traversed to attain a still more distant object. It has been the object of Sociology to trace and identify the main currents of man's movements in the work of co-ordination, and if it has not been very successful this does not imply by any means, that success is not to be attained. The difficulty is that most of the sociologists differ as to what is the main current. The Utilitarians identified it as the search for the greatest good for the greatest number, and nowadays we are not so ready to denounce this with Carlyle as "pig-philosophy." The hero and his worshipper have fallen on evil times, perhaps because of a lack of discrimination in the choice of heroes. Carlyle selected his heroes on the principle, apparently, that any strong man who did something, no matter whether it was good or bad, was to be included in the list, but the moral lapses of such heroes have come so home to us to-day that we are inclined to throw over heroes altogether and put our trust in the ordinary man. After contemplating the ruin accomplished by a foolish Kaiser and remembering the ruin wrought by an ambitious NAPOLEON, there is some reason for thinking that the ordinary man, if not so brilliant, is a safer guide. Thus hero-worship to-day is more and more on the decline, and "pig-philosophy" is more and more becoming popular. All modern schemes for the amelioration of social conditions are based on the principle that it is in this world we find our happiness or not at all. They demand the greatest good for the greatest number, and in including means for intellectual development they do so only because this is one of the means whereby it is thought that greater worldly happiness can be attained. Perhaps if there is any political tendency which can be traced more clearly than another it is the tendency towards decentralization. To some extent this seems like a return to conditions which might be supposed to prevail among mankind in a primitive state, but it may well be that centralization has reached its limits of benefit, or, rather, exceeded them, and that man is retracing his path. Yet centralization is a very old principle in politics. The ancient empires were ruled by means of instructions given from the centre, which, however they were influenced by the advice of the local administrators, were yet the opinions of a central body—sometimes, if the ruler were a strong character, of only one man. The evils associated with this led to the first step in decentralization—the appointment of representatives from each locality, at first as an advisory body and later as the actual originators of the laws, which received the nominal sanction of the ruler. Along with this decentralization of power there have arisen many local bodies which have been granted limited powers of making regulations applicable to their own localities, and there are constant demands for an enlargement of these powers to cover activities in other directions. There are also demands for the reconstitution of legislative bodies which have long been abolished. Ireland, for example, demands a parliament which can make laws only applicable to Ireland, and if it had not been for the unfortunate division among Irishmen she would undoubtedly have had it before now. From this step there logically arise separate parliaments for Scotland and Wales, further depriving the central body of its legislative powers. From one point of view this tendency is explainable by the failure of the central organization to afford adequate recognition to minorities. Majority government is based on the principle that the desires of the major part of the people shall be carried out. On all matters which concern the people as a whole the principle is unassailable, although even then a mere majority is an unsafe guide; but in matters which concern only one section of the people there is obvious unfairness in demanding that before their wishes are granted they shall convince all the other sections of the population that they are legitimate. Majority rule, it is thus being felt, is only good up to a certain point, a point somewhat hard to fix but broadly definable as limited by legislation on purely national affairs. In Russia it would seem that an experiment in decentralization on a still larger scale is being tried. Soviet councils are appointed by each district which discuss

all legislation and send representatives to a central Soviet council which represents the nation as a whole. This would suggest separate parliaments for each locality, which would elect the representative to the central body and would discuss all measures before the country, thus keeping their representative in touch with local feeling. It has often been objected to in our present system of election that when once a member is returned he is responsible to no one. He may or may not represent the majority opinion of his constituency on any measure, and he may even change his opinions without feeling himself being called upon to resign. At the same time, of course, he can never flout his constituents without the risk of losing his seat at the next election. How far the tendency towards decentralization can be carried practically it is difficult to decide. Logically, it leads to individualism. As the powers of the central body decline so it may be supposed, will the powers of the local bodies be delegated to minor bodies, until at last there emerges the self-governed State which philosophical Anarchists are fond of depicting. WILLIAM MORRIS, although he classed himself as a Socialist, drew a picture of such a State in his "News from Nowhere," that is if we take individualism to include communism. Socialism, while also including communism, is in some notable respects a directly opposite policy, since it is based on the authority of the State, which is to be given powers to regulate man's life down to the minutest detail. The application of Socialist principles can be seen all over the world in State-ownership of one kind or another. In many cases, however, such State-ownership is merely a means of obtaining revenue and does not imply any desire for a further distribution of profits or ameliorated conditions of labour, which are the ideas underlying State-ownership from the Socialist point of view. Legislation which appears Socialist on the surface, therefore, may on examination prove to have no Socialist intent, and thus the trend towards Socialism is not so great as would appear. At most it is confined to the regulation of wages in a few industries and stray enactments like the law providing for old-age pensions. Socialism demands the destruction of capitalism and universal State-ownership for the benefit of the people, not for the purposes of increasing the State revenue. Of these, save in countries where there has been a complete subversion of the social organization, there can hardly be said to be any indication at present. Capitalism reigns supreme, and with so many interests in its support there is little probability of its downfall. The prospects are thus all on the side of individualism—that decentralization of power which would allow of local legislation to cover local affairs, and the removal of legislation which was injurious or unnecessary.

Prince Yungak, and his suite left for Singapore, en route for Bangkok, on Saturday by the *Djerdan*. Mr. E. V. D. Parr is gazetted as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Tutcher. Mr. Trueman, Leading Recorder of the Dockyard, and Mr. Parry, Electrical Supervisor, who are leaving for Hong Kong by the *Yanaka* shortly, were each presented with a silver tea-set on Friday last by their brother officers of the Dockyard. The Polo Gymkhana, which was to have been held at the Racecourse on Saturday, May 24th, has been postponed until Saturday, May 31st. The decision was arrived at owing to the soft state of the course, which would have been damaged if the gymkhana had been held. As already announced in our columns, regulations have been issued to the effect that "a person shall not, unless specially authorised for the time being by the Admiralty or Board of Trade, act in the capacity of master or person in charge of a British merchant ship unless he is a natural-born British subject and the son of parents both of whom were at the time of his birth either natural-born British subjects or British subjects by naturalization."

We regret to record the death, which occurred at the Peak Hospital, shortly after midnight, on Saturday, of Miss N. H. Kay, of Edinburgh, a sister of Mr. W. Kay, of Queen's College. About three years ago Miss Kay came out East to her sister, Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Inspector of Schools in the F.M.S., and taught in the Diocesan School at Kuala Lumpur with Miss Pope, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Pope, of Kowloon. As she became unwell she left for Hong Kong, stopping en route in this Colony for the winter season. Here her health improved, until a short time ago, when she contracted a chill. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley.

Considering the standard of music produced by Mr. T. A. Martin at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Friday night, the attendance was discouraging. Mr. Martin, who is an expert of the Diocesan School, was at his best in his interpretation of "Nevin's" "A Water Scene" and "Pavane." "Postlude, Moderate in B Flat" in which his manipulation of the stops was extremely clever. The singing of the girls of the Diocesan School was much appreciated, especially in Rodney's "Calvary." Mr. Laurie Owen, ex-bandmaster of the Middlesex Regiment, who was to have rendered two solo solos, was unable to do so owing to indisposition.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Name), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR

STRAITS

TO SINGAPORE

SWATOW AND BANGKOK ... "HUPEH" ... On 27th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "TEAN" ... On 27th May, Noon.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE ... "CHENG TU" ... On 28th May, Noon.
WIRAIWAI, CHEFOO, N. CHANG & T'AIN ... "HUI CHOW" ... On 28th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "KWANGSE" ... On 1st June, 11 a.m.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK ... "LIANG CHOW" ... On 3rd June, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 3rd June, 9 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 5th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 27th May, at 1 p.m.
"HAI LONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 30th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

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General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... June 18th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

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SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	30th June	8th July.
NOVARA	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... early June ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS ... Leave Hongkong about

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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons	9th June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADU MARU ... 12,580 Tons	17th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 SAT.	21st June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 SAT.	18th July, at 11 A.M.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons	30th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,340 SAT.	14th June, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons	25th June, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TATSUNO MARU ... 14,930 Tons	28th May, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU No. 2 ... 7,760 Tons	Tues. 27th May.
	KOSOKU MARU ...	SAT. 14th June.
	RANGOON MARU ... 11,540 Tons	WED. 19th June.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,020 Tons ... 22nd June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU ... 20,873 Tons ... 14th July, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Keelung.

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S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	10,000	June 26th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 12th
ISEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 14,000	On or about 12th July.

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LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.
"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.
"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.
"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN G MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.

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KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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"BOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 10 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

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